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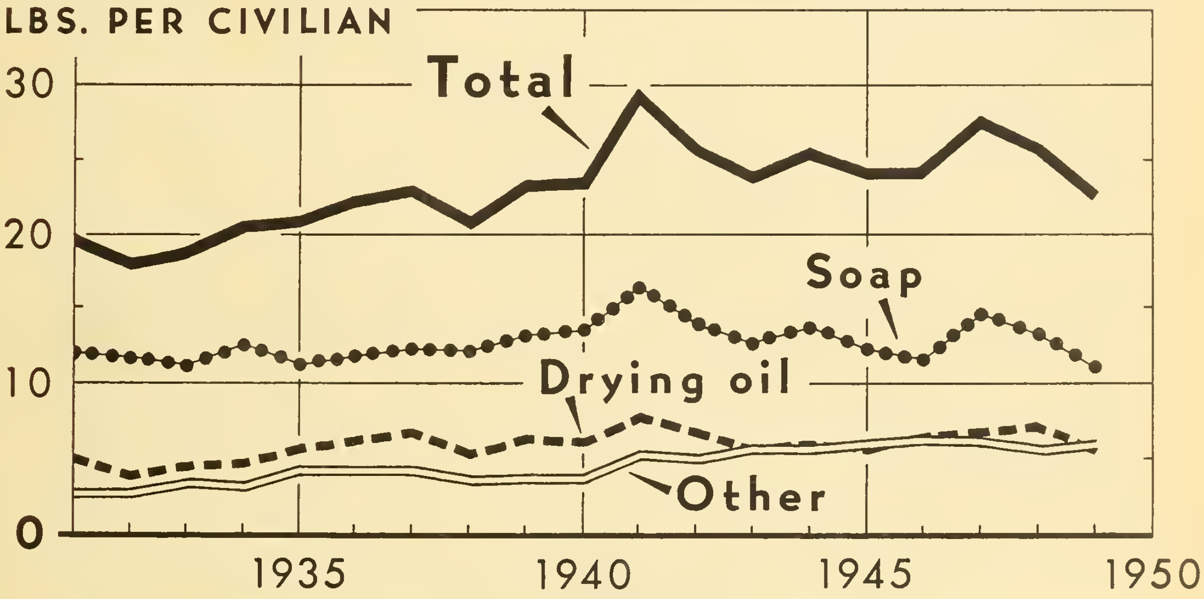
JULY 20, A. M.

THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS - 141 BAE MAY-JUNE, 1950

USE OF FATS AND OILS IN NONFOOD PRODUCTS



"OTHER" INCLUDES USE IN LUBRICANTS AND GREASES, FATTY ACIDS, SULPHONATION, CHEMICALS, SOAP FOR THE RUBBER AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, AND MANY RELATIVELY SMALL USES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47732-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total disappearance of fats and oils in nonfood products into civilian trade channels in 1949 was below war and postwar levels. Most of the decline came in soap use.

With use of synthetic detergents showing a strong upward movement since the war, the prewar upward trend in soap consumption per person probably has been halted. Part of the decline from 1948 probably was due to the business recession in 1949. However, there apparently was no recovery in January-March 1950, a period of increasing business activity.

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, May 1948 and 1949, March-May 1950

Item	May		1950		
	1948	1949	March	April	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	79.6	58.9	60.1	59.8	59.8
Butter, 92-score, New York	80.1	59.7	60.7	59.9	60.0
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	40.0	25.0	26.4	27.0	27.0
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, N. Y.	37.2	19.8	21.4	21.8	22.5
Shortening, cont. animal fat, 1-lb. cartons, Chicago	35.8	23.0	22.6	24.1	24.8
Lard, loose, Chicago	20.5	11.3	9.5	9.6	10.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	23.0	12.3	10.9	11.0	12.3
Lard, refined, 1-lb. cartons, Chicago	24.0	14.8	13.0	12.8	14.4
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	26.9	12.6	12.3	12.5	12.5
Oleostearine, barrels, N. Y.	25.8	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.1
Tallow, edible, Chicago	17.2	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b., mills	33.5	12.0	13.8	14.0	14.7
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	42.4	17.1	18.8	18.9	19.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S. E. mills	34.6	11.2	13.3	13.6	14.6
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, N. Y. 1/	36.2	13.5	15.2	16.1	16.9
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	42.0	17.2	19.0	19.6	20.4
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	33.2	12.9	14.8	15.0	15.0
Peanut oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	41.8	17.9	20.3	20.5	20.3
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	26.3	10.8	12.8	13.1	13.8
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	32.2	15.4	16.7	17.2	17.7
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	28.7	19.7	18.2	18.2	17.9
Coconut oil, crude, tank car lots, Pacific Coast 2/	28.2	18.8	17.9	18.3	17.4
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	34.5	23.2	22.5	22.8	22.2
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, N. Y.	59.6	54.0	32.0	29.3	28.0
Olive oil, inedible (denatured), drums, N. Y.	---	43.3	24.0	24.0	23.7
Olive-oil foots, drums, carlots, N. Y.	25.2	---	13.2	13.4	13.7
Palm oil, Congo, drums, N. Y. 2/	---	22.2	16.0	16.2	16.5
Sesame oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	---	41.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
Tallow, inedible, prime or extra, carlots, Chicago	13.8	5.6	6.3	6.2	5.9
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	12.7	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.2
Grease, A White, Chicago	13.3	5.3	6.2	5.9	5.7
Grease, Yellow, Chicago	12.2	5.0	5.7	5.3	4.8
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, N. Y.	21.0	13.2	9.4	10.1	10.5
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	19.0	6.0	7.0	7.3	7.4
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered, East	5.6	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.7
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
Safflower oil, tanks, New York	---	---	---	15.0	15.2
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	27.1	27.0	16.3	16.2	16.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	29.0	28.9	18.1	18.0	18.2
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b., N. Y.	24.0	17.2	21.5	20.9	20.5
Tung oil, drums, carlots, N. Y.	25.8	22.2	27.6	26.7	24.8
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	---	20.2	25.9	25.4	24.3
Castor oil, No. 3, drums, carlots, N. Y.	23.5	18.0	17.5	18.0	18.0
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y. (New Jersey mills)	23.0	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.2
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	26.0	21.8	21.5	22.0	22.0
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	34.5	31.5	19.3	19.3	19.3
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	24.5	21.0	8.2	8.0	8.1
Degras, common, barrels, N. Y.	11.0	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.2
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, N. Y.	37.2	24.8	21.2	23.4	25.5
Sperm-whale oil, natural (45°), drums, N. Y.	25.5	20.4	15.2	15.2	15.2
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, N. Y.	28.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)

Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14=100)	275	173	172	171	175
Eight domestic fats and oils (.72*)	272	171	169	169	172
All fats and oils (27 items) (.73*)	282	186	179	181	182
All fats and oils, except butter (26 items) (.82*)	293	170	151	152	157
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats (.69*)	261	178	178	178	180
Marine animal oils (.77*)	391	194	140	144	145
Vegetable oils, domestic (.84*)	383	182	175	182	189
Vegetable oils, foreign (.88*)	281	243	192	191	189
Grouped by use:					
Butter (.67*)	272	200	204	203	203
Butter-seasonally adjusted (.67*)	296	218	198	213	221
Lard (.78*)	226	121	106	108	120
Other food fats (.84*)	369	170	170	176	181
All food fats (.71*)	285	183	183	183	186
Soap fats (.80*)	282	158	158	158	155
Drying oils (.85*)	278	269	184	182	181
Miscellaneous oils (.71*)	303	242	170	172	172
All industrial fats and oils (.82*)	280	210	168	168	168

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), Chicago Journal of Commerce, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and *The Fats and Oils Situation* beginning December 1940.

1/ Near-by futures. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

*Multiply by this factor to convert index number (1935-39=100) to old basis (1924-29=100).

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 11, 1950

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SUMMARY

The index number of wholesale prices of 26 major fats and oils (butter excluded) in June was 151 (1935-39=100) compared with 157 in May, 138 in November 1949 -- the postwar low--and 161 in June 1949. Compared with a year earlier, the June 1950 level of prices was up 7 percent in the case of food fats, but down 6 percent for soap fats, and down 29 percent for drying oils. Prices of all major fats and oils except linseed oil declined in June, with prices of inedible tallow, greases, coconut oil and olive oil dropping the most. Prices of inedible tallow and greases were at the lowest level since February 1941.

The cash price of soybeans in June averaged $3.00 per bushel (Number 2 Yellow at Chicago), 11 cents less than in May. Price fluctuations were unusually wide in both May and June reflecting heavy speculative trading in soybean futures. Prices of soybeans have been unusually high for several months in relation to prices of soybean oil and meal.

The 1950 spring and fall pig crops probably will total about 99 million head, 4 percent more than in 1949 and the most since 1943. This increase in the pig crop probably will result in some increase in lard and grease output in the year beginning October 1950. Cattle slaughter is also likely to show a rising trend because the number of cattle on farms has been increasing since 1948. This will mean a continued large production of inedible tallow, probably through 1951 at least.

The price of linseed oil is likely to decline to a somewhat more favorable competitive relationship with the price of soybean oil, because the support price for the 1950 crop of flaxseed is about 30 percent lower than a year earlier and supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil are ample to provide for a large consumption of linseed oil in 1950-51. Use of soybean oil as a drying oil in 1949 is estimated at 157 million pounds compared with a 1937-41 average of 37 million pounds and 161 million pounds in 1948. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil in 1949 totaled 453 million pounds compared with 600 million in 1948 and 610 million pounds prewar.

On June 1 CCC had inventories of linseed oil and the oil equivalent of flaxseed totaling 800 million pounds. This included a substantial percentage of the 12 million bushels of 1949 crop flaxseed under loan and purchase agreements.

A large output of inedible tallow and greases and increasing use of synthetic detergents have been reflected in unusually low prices for inedible tallow and greases since late 1948. In 1949 exports became the leading outlet for inedible tallow and greases, aside from the domestic soap industry. Exports totaled 427 million pounds in 1949, by far the largest in history. As production of inedible tallow and greases is likely to remain large and the upward trend in use of synthetic detergents is continuing, present prospects indicate continued low prices and large exports of inedible tallow and greases.

Planted acreages of oilseeds this year are smaller than in 1949. Planted acreages of cotton, peanuts and flaxseed declined but soybean acreage increased.

Attention is called to the fact that this report is based chiefly on conditions as they existed prior to the outbreak of conflict in Korea.

OUTLOOK

Production of Animal Fats to Remain at High Level in 1950-51

A continued large output of lard and greases in the year beginning October 1950 is virtually assured by the indicated size of the 1950 pig crop. Barring severely unfavorable growing conditions this summer supplies of corn and other feedstuffs will be sufficient to support a heavy livestock production in 1950-51. The total number of pigs saved in 1950 probably will total about 99 million, 4 percent more than in 1949 and the most since 1943. The 1950 spring pig crop numbered 60 million, 3 percent more than last year. The number of sows farrowing increased 5 percent, but the number of pigs saved per litter declined, largely as a result of less favorable spring weather than in 1949. Farmers' intentions as of June 1, 1950 indicate that fall farrowings are likely to be 5 percent above last year. If the number of pigs saved per litter is 6.5 the fall pig crop would be 39 million, 5 percent more than last year and well above any other year since 1943.

The yield of lard per hog slaughtered in October 1949-May 1950 in federally inspected establishments was 34.8 pounds compared with the exceptionally high yield of 35.8 pounds a year earlier. This decline in yield reflected a reduction in the average live weight of hogs to 239 pounds per hog in the 1949-50 period from 246 pounds a year earlier. The yield of lard per 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered in October 1949-May 1950 was 14.6 pounds compared with 14.2 a year earlier. A further decline in hog weights is not likely in the fall and winter of 1950-51 as hog weights are already near the point where the lack of finish would require farmers to sell at a discount. Also, the hog-corn ratio in May-June was well above the average.

With a 4 percent increase in the 1950 pig crop, lard production in 1950-51 may rise to about 2,750 million pounds compared with an estimated output of 2,650 million pounds in 1949-50. Production of tallow in the year beginning October 1, 1950 probably will be greater than a year earlier because of increased cattle slaughter. A rising level of cattle slaughter by 1951 is anticipated as a result of increases during 1949 and 1950 in the number of cattle on farms. Also, slaughter of grain-fed cattle in late 1950 probably will be larger than a year earlier. Total output of inedible tallow and greases in the year beginning October 1950 is likely to be moderately larger than the 2.1 billion pounds estimated for 1949-50.

Supplies of Old-Crop Edible Oils and Fats Moderately Smaller than Year Ago

Production of food fats and oils other than butter continued large in April and May, totaling about 1,000 million pounds, 7 percent more than a year earlier. Output, of all the major items was above last year. Exports in May, 116 million pounds including oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts, were 12 percent smaller than the average in the four preceding months and 41 percent smaller than the year before. Domestic disappearance of food fats and oils other than butter in April apparently was considerably below the exceptionally high monthly rate in January-March but somewhat above a year earlier. Disappearance of lard (including an estimate for farm lard), margarine and shortening in April 1950 totaled 303 million pounds compared with a monthly average of 392 million in January-March 1950 and 281 million in April 1949.

Stocks of edible fats and oils other than butter increased rapidly during January-March 1949, but were reduced rapidly in the spring, when exports were at an all-time peak following removal of export restrictions in February. Stocks of these items increased less rapidly in January-March this year than last but, in contrast to last year, continued to rise in April. However, they declined somewhat in June.

Factory and warehouse stocks of edible fats and oils other than butter on June 1, the latest reported, totaled 739 million pounds--39 million pounds less than a month earlier and only 15 million pounds less than on June 1, 1949. Stocks of lard on June 1, 1950 were larger than a year earlier but stocks of cottonseed and soybean oils were smaller.

Stocks of soybeans and cottonseed on June 1, 1950 (after adjusting for the estimated quantity of soybeans needed for planting) totaled about 800 million pounds in terms of oil compared with 774 million pounds a year earlier. Estimated stocks of soybeans available for purposes other than planting were about 66 million bushels, 2 million less than last year, and stocks of cottonseed at oil mills were 495,029 tons, 151,587 tons greater than a year earlier.

Production of lard in June-September 1950 is expected to be somewhat larger than a year earlier, but the crush of new-crop cottonseed in August and September will be smaller this year than last. Total supplies of food fats and oils (other than butter) in June-September are likely to be moderately smaller than in the previous year.

Exports of oils and fats in June-September this year are likely to total less than a year earlier. Compared with last year, small ECA authorizations in January-June 1950 (see page 15) for exports of food fats and oils are likely to be reflected in smaller exports of these fats and oils in June-September. The monthly rate in June-September 1949 was 118 million pounds, including oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts.

If domestic disappearance of food fats other than butter remains at a rate about equal to that of a year ago, factory and warehouse stocks of these fats and oils on October 1, 1950 probably will be slightly larger than the small total of 365 million pounds on hand last October 1.

Use of Linseed Oil Likely to Increase in 1950-51 as Result of Lower Price

CCC will make loans to farmers on 1950-crop flaxseed at $2.82 per bushel, basis No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis, compared with $3.99 last year. Purchase agreements are also being offered, as last year. The average price received by farmers for 1949-crop flaxseed was $3.57 per bushel, equivalent to approximately $3.83 per bushel at Minneapolis. A substantial quantity of flaxseed was sold in the early part of the season at prices considerably below the loan and purchase agreement level.

On the assumption that handling and transportation costs and crushers' margins are about the same in 1950-51 as a year earlier, and that the price of linseed meal averages about the same as in 1949-50, a price of $2.82 per bushel (Minneapolis) for flaxseed would be equivalent to about 12 cents per pound for linseed oil (tank cars, Minneapolis). This is 5 cents per pound below the 1949-50 average. The market price of flaxseed in 1950-51 may not decline to the support level, however.

The high price of linseed oil in recent years in relation to the price of soybean oil has encouraged substitution of soybean oil for linseed oil in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and linoleum. When the price of linseed oil is more than 4 to 5 cents per pound above the price of crude soybean oil, it becomes profitable to increase the use of soybean oil substantially in various paint and varnish uses. The same is true in linoleum manufacture, at a somewhat higher price margin between linseed and soybean oils. In 1947-49, use of soybean oil in the drying industries averaged 159 million pounds annually, more than double any other year before 1946. The 1937-41 average was 37 million pounds. In 1947-49, the price of linseed oil exceeded the price of soybean oil by 9.5, 5.5, and 11.7 cents per pound, respectively, compared with 2.9 cents per pound prewar.

The price of soybean oil (crude, tank cars, midwestern mills) rose from 9.6 cents per pound in November 1949 to 13.2 cents in June 1950. In the same period the price of linseed oil (crude, tank carlots, Minneapolis) remained about the same, at around 17 cents per pound. In 1947-49, yearly average prices for linseed oil at New York were higher than those for tung oil. However, since last August, prices for linseed oil have been well below tung oil prices and in June 1950, linseed oil was selling for about 4 to 5 cents less than tung oil. This reflects the large drop from 1948 to 1949 in support level for flaxseed.

With the price of linseed oil in 1950-51 likely to be back to about a normal competitive relation to the prices of both soybean and tung oils, and with indications that industrial activity will be maintained at a high level at least in the near future, consumption of linseed oil in the year beginning July 1, 1950 probably will be well above the estimated 475 million pounds consumed in the year ending June 30, 1950.

The 1950 crop flaxseed is estimated at 29 million bushels on the basis of July 1 conditions. This is sufficient to produce approximately 500 million pounds of linseed oil as well as to provide seed for the next crop.

On June 1, 1950 CCC held 800 million pounds of linseed oil and flaxseed in terms of oil. This included a substantial percentage of the 12 million bushels of 1949 crop flaxseed (equivalent to nearly 240 million pounds of linseed oil) placed under the support program. Most of the remaining quantity of 1949 crop flaxseed placed under support probably will be acquired by CCC. In June, CCC sold 10 million pounds of linseed oil at 14 cents per pound, to Germany. In July, CCC offered for domestic sale 500 million pounds of linseed oil at prices ranging between 16.75 cents and 17.45 cents f.o.b. tankcars at storage points. This same oil is offered for export sale at 14 cents per pound (f.o.b. storage points). CCC is also offering 14 million bushels of flaxseed at 4.00 dollars per bushel, Minneapolis for domestic sale and at 3.55 dollars at New York for export. Oilseeds are exempted by law from the requirement, applying to most commodities held by the Government, that the CCC selling price in the domestic commercial market be high enough to cover carrying charges plus 105 percent of the prevailing support price.

Increased Supplies of Fast-Drying-Oils in Prospect

Imports of tung oil increased sharply from 2 million pounds in January 1950 to 10 million pounds in April. The level of imports in this month was about equal to the high monthly average in 1947 and 1948, and about double that in 1949. Imports in May totaled 8 million pounds. Imports of tung oil from Argentina in 1949 comprised 25 percent of total imports of 65 million pounds. All of the imports from Argentina came in August-December 1949, after exports of Chinese tung oil had been greatly restricted. Imports from Argentina in 1950 have fluctuated between 1.0 million pounds in January and 2.6 million in April. Production of oil from the Argentine tung crop, which was harvested in June, is forecast at 14 million pounds compared with 21 million from the 1949 crop. The imports of Chinese tung oil rose sharply from 0.6 million pounds in January to over 7 million pounds in April, declining slightly to nearly 6 million pounds in May.

Supplies of Chinese tung oil available for export have been increasing in recent months. Anticipated shipments from Hong Kong in April-June 1950 total about 15 million pounds, about double the January-March 1950 amount. June reports indicated that in March, large supplies were available in the interior of China. However, late in March, Canton authorities decided to suspend exports temporarily to Hong Kong in an effort to arrest falling prices and reduce stocks at this port.

Production of castor beans in Brazil in 1950 is estimated at 208 thousand short tons compared with 219 thousand tons last year. Although the crop is harvested during the entire year, most of the harvesting is done in May-October. Apparently, a larger percentage of Brazilian castor beans is being exported in the form of oil than previously.

Imports of castor oil into the United States in January-May 1950 increased to 15 million pounds compared with 2 million pounds a year earlier but imports of castor beans declined to 47 million pounds (oil equivalent) compared with 56 million pounds a year earlier.

Output of oiticica oil in Brazil in 1950 is estimated at 30 million pounds compared with 7 million last year. Harvesting of oiticica seed lasts from December through March. However, imports of oiticica oil in January-May 1950, 3 million pounds, were only 61 percent of the year before.

Prices of Inedible Tallow and Greases Remain Low: Exports Remain Large

Prices of inedible tallow and grease in June 1950 were the lowest since early 1941. The price of prime inedible tallow, Chicago, in June averaged 5.0 cents per pound compared with 5.9 cents per pound a month earlier, 5.5 cents per pound in June 1949, the postwar high of 25.4 cents in November 1947, and the 1937-41 average of 6.3 cents per pound. No other major fat or oil, except olive oil, has declined in price to the prewar average.

Low prices for inedible tallow and greases are due largely to the fact that demand for use in soap has not kept pace with increased output. Production in 1947-49 averaged 2,030 million pounds compared with only 1,167 million pounds prewar. Prices of inedible tallow and greases were maintained in 1947 and early 1948 by an exceptionally strong demand for fats for soap. Part of this was for soap to re-stock inventories depleted during the late war years and in 1946.

Prices of inedible tallow and greases declined sharply during 1948, however. Total use of fats in soap showed a declining trend in April-December of that year, compared with a year earlier, and use of fats and oils in soap in 1949 was the smallest since 1939 and on a per person basis was the smallest in 19 years of record. Use of tallow and greases in soap declined from 1,526 million pounds in 1947 to 1,451 million pounds in 1948 and 1,346 million pounds in 1949.

Sales of synthetic detergents have been increasing rapidly since 1945 and now comprise a substantial percentage of the total detergents (soap and synthetics) used in the United States. The American Association of Soap and Glycerin Producers reported sales of synthetic detergents in January-March 1950 at a level equal to 31 percent of total sales of synthetics and soap. These figures do not include sales of all companies selling soap or synthetic detergents, but do include a very large percentage of total sales.

With the increase in use of synthetic detergents, including major household uses such as washing dishes and clothes, the prewar upward trend in soap consumption per person probably has halted. On the basis of reported use of fats, oils (including tall oil), and rosin in soap in 1949, use of soap per person was 15 percent smaller than in 1948, and was the smallest in 19 years of record. Part of the decline from 1948 probably was due to the business recession in 1949. However, data for January-March 1950, a period of increasing business activity, do not show any recovery in the use of fats and oils in soap over a year earlier.

Although the quantity of inedible tallow and greases used in soap declined in 1949, these fats constituted a larger percentage of the total use of fats in soap than in 1948 (74 percent compared with 68 percent). The increase in percentage was a reflection of low prices for tallow and grease, and relatively high prices for palm and coconut oils. Use of palm oil in soap in 1949 was only 5 million pounds compared with a prewar average of 110 million pounds in 1937-41. Use of coconut oil in soap in 1949 comprised 15 percent (282 million pounds) of all fats used in soap compared with the prewar average of 19 percent (373 million pounds).

Use of inedible tallow and greases in products other than soap in 1947-49 averaged 336 million pounds annually, at a fairly steady quarterly rate of about 80 million pounds. This use increased in January-March 1950 to 101 million pounds, 16 million pounds more than a year earlier and 21 million pounds above the average for 1949. Use of tallow and greases in fat-splitting was at a new high of 50 million pounds, 6 million pounds above a year earlier. Use in miscellaneous products increased sharply to 14 million pounds compared with only 2 million pounds a year earlier. Derivatives of inedible tallow and greases are beginning to be used commercially in the manufacture of synthetic detergents. This is likely eventually to be a significant factor in maintaining the domestic use of tallow and greases.

However, the export market probably will remain through 1950 at least the largest outlet for inedible tallow and greases, aside from the domestic soap industry. In 1949, net exports of inedible tallow and greases (including some derived products such as lard oil and grease stearine) totaled 425 million pounds compared with 87 million pounds a year earlier and only 7 million pounds prewar. Inedible tallow and greases are the cheapest soap fats in world trade (aside from a limited quantity of foots and soap stock). Prices of whale oil and tropical oils, such as palm and coconut, used in large quantities in Europe for soap before the war, are now high relative to prices of inedible tallow and greases.

Table 2.- Inedible tallow and greases: Production, utilization, net foreign trade, and wholesale price, United States, 1937-50

Period	Apparent production	Factory consumption: In soap	Factory consumption: In other products	Factory consumption: Total	Net import (+) of net exports (-)	Stocks end of period	Price per pound prime inedible tallow
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Average							
1937-41	1,167	965	204	1,169	+ 2	321	6.28
1942-46	1,748	1,398	417	1,815	+ 25	233	9.24
1947	2,023	1,526	356	1,882	- 68	246	19.20
1948:							
January-March	551	401	83	484	- 8	305	21.04
April-June	481	356	89	446	- 17	323	15.63
July-September	417	314	76	390	- 26	325	14.20
October-December	490	379	83	462	- 36	317	13.09
Year	1,940	1,451	330	1,782	- 87		15.99
1949							
January-March	575	341	85	426	- 81	385	7.83
April-June	528	327	78	405	-147	361	5.40
July-September	507	334	72	406	-106	356	6.23
October-December	517	344	86	430	- 91	352	5.88
Year	2,127	1,346	321	1,667	-425		6.34
1950:							
January-March	559	343	101	444	- 96	372	6.26

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Prices of Major Fats and Oils Decline in June

Wholesale prices of all major fats and oils except linseed oil declined in June. Prices of lard and crude cottonseed and soybean oils dropped about one-half cent (4 to 6 percent) below their May averages. Government purchases of lard in June totaled 1.4 million pounds at 13.1 cents per pound, f.a.s., San Francisco compared with 26 million pounds of lard at the same price, at port, a month earlier. ECA authorizations for edible vegetable oils in the last few months have been comparatively light and supplies of edible vegetable oils and oilseeds, including oil equivalent of soybeans and cottonseed, apparently are about equal to a year earlier. (For CCC sales of cottonseed oil in June and the first week of July see page 13 .)

Prices of soybeans in June averaged 3.00 dollars compared with 3.11 dollars in May and with 2.35 dollars a year ago. In the past two months the price of soybeans has fluctuated between 2.86 dollars and 3.26 dollars.

A report by the Commodity Exchange Authority, USDA, released June 15, indicates an unusually large increase in speculative activity in soybeans over the last few months. The volume of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade in March-May 1950 was greater than that at the height of the soybean marketing season last autumn, although the seasonal peak of hedging was well passed. Trading volume in March-May 1950 totaled 1.2 billion bushels. 30 percent more than in October-December 1949, when the bulk of the 1949 crop was being marketed by farmers and 171 percent greater than in the comparable period in 1949.

According to this report, the recent speculative interest in the soybean market was also reflected in open contracts. Although there was a continual seasonal decline in short hedging commitments in March and April, total open contracts remained at relatively high levels. Hedgers' positions constituted a minority of the open contracts.

As of March 27. 1950. 87 percent of the 3,096 accounts in soybean futures on the Chicago Board of Trade were speculative. Speculators held 78 percent long and 61 percent short of commitments totaling 65 million bushels.

In May the USDA announced the exchange to 69,000 short tons of Manchurian soybeans for use by the U. S. Department of the Army in Japan for about 45,000 bales of cotton. As of July 1 about 40 percent of the soybeans had been delivered and additional quantities were enroute to Japan.

In the last few months exporters had moved soybeans to port in anticipation of export orders to Germany. Two ECA authorizations for soybeans for Germany totaling nearly 2 million dollars, to be handled through private trade channels, were issued in April. However, up to July 10 these soybeans had not been purchased.

The Market for inedible tallow and greases was comparatively weak in June and prices dropped nearly one cent per pound. Imports of tung oil from China have been increasing rapidly this year and has been reflected in a gradual drop in the price of tung oil. The price of tung oil (drums, N.Y.) averaged one cent per pound less in June compared with the previous month. However, reacting to the situation in Korea, the price of tung oil at New York increased about one cent in the last few days in June. Reflecting an end-of-season scarcity of commercial supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil, the price of linseed oil rose about 1 cent in June.

Early in July prices of lard, inedible tallow and greases, tung oil at New York and coconut oil increased substantially. Soybean (No. 2 Yellow, Chicago) prices were above the June average of 3.00 dollars and on July 13 was 3.26 dollars.

Table 3.- Wholesale prices per pound of specified fats and oils
June 1950 with comparisons

Item	Average 1937-41	June 1949	1950 April	1950 May	1950 June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92 score, Chicago	29.6	53.8	59.8	59.8	59.9
Lard, tankcar lots, Chicago	7.7	10.8	9.6	10.8	10.2
Cottonseed oil, crude, S. E. mills	7.0	10.0	13.6	14.6	14.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills	6.4	9.4	13.1	13.8	13.2
Olive oil, edible, imported, drums, N. Y.	35.7	48.4	29.3	28.0	26.7
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast	7.0	17.4	18.3	17.4	16.1
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.3	23.8	16.2	16.3	17.1
Tung oil, drums, New York	21.7	21.5	26.7	24.8	23.9

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, Chicago Journal of Commerce, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

Moderate Decline in Planted Acreage of Oilseeds in 1950

The July 1 crop report indicates that planted acreages of oilseeds this year are much smaller than in 1949. Most of the decline came in planted acreage of cotton, reflecting acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1 this year is estimated at 19.0 million, 31 percent less than a year earlier and 13 percent below the 1939-48 average.

Soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year, estimated at 14.5 million, is 28 percent more than last year and the greatest of record. Soybeans to be harvested for beans is estimated at 12.9 million compared with 9.9 million last year.

Peanut acreage planted alone for all purposes in 1950 is estimated at 2.6 million, 8 percent less than last year and 27 percent below the 1939-48 average. This year, as last, acreage allotments and marketing quotas are in effect. Based on the usual relationship between planted acreage and acreage picked and threshed and on average yields by States, production of peanuts this year may be about 1.5 billion pounds, farmers' stock basis. This would be about 400 million pounds less than in 1949.

Flaxseed acreage planted in 1950 is estimated at 3.7 million 23 percent less than last year but 3 percent more than the 10-year average. Based on the July 1 condition of the crop, production of flaxseed in 1950 is indicated to be 29.3 million bushels, about 14 million less than last year.

70 Percent of Soybeans Under Loan Redeemed: Very Little Flaxseed Redeemed

By late in May, 70 percent of the 10.5 million bushels of 1949 crop soybeans placed under loan had been redeemed. Deliveries to CCC totaled only 13,000 bushels. As soybean prices since February have averaged well above the support price of 2.11 dollars per bushel, No. 2 yellow or green, practically all of the remaining soybeans under loan probably will be redeemed. At the present time no information is available concerning deliveries of the 4.7 million bushels of soybeans placed under purchase agreements. However, deliveries probably will be negligible. The maturity date for loans was May 31. Producers who desired to deliver soybeans under a purchase agreement had to declare their intention to sell within a 30-day period ending May 31.

By late in May deliveries of 1949 crop flaxseed by farmers to CCC were 67 percent of the 9.2 million bushels placed under loan. Only 3 percent were redeemed. At this time no information is available on the purchase program. Maturity date for the loan program was April 31. With the price of flaxseed through April at or below the support level of 3.99 dollars No. 1 Minneapolis, most of the seed placed under loan or purchase agreement will probably be delivered to CCC. Since March, CCC has sold about 6 million bushels of flaxseed to crushers and purchased the oil obtained from this seed. In June, 50,000 bushels were sold outright to crushers at 4.31 dollars per bushel, f.o.b., cars, Minneapolis, sales in the first 10 days of July totaled 150,000 bushels at 4.02 dollars per bushel, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Through July 5, CCC sales of 1949 crop cottonseed oil totaled 127 million pounds. July 6 holdings of cottonseed and cottonseed oil by CCC totaled about 75 million pounds in terms of oil. Under the support program for the 1949 crop, CCC purchased about 810,000 tons of cottonseed. About 150,000 tons had been sold by April 1, all to domestic crushers except 1,900 tons sold for export. The rest of the CCC purchases have been or will be processed for CCC.

Since May CCC has been offering cottonseed oil for sale on a bid basis. Sales of crude cottonseed oil in June totaled 17.0 million pounds at an average price of 14.1 cents per pound. Sales of refined cottonseed oil in June totaled 2.1 million pounds at an average price of nearly 16.5 cents per pound. In the first 5 days of July, CCC sold 8.2 million pounds of crude cottonseed oil at an average price of 13.3 cents per pound and 1.5 million pounds of refined oil at 15.5 cents per pound.

Purchases of 1949 crop peanuts by CCC through May 31 totaled 716 million pounds (farmers' stock basis) 34 percent less than a year earlier. This reflects the decline in peanut production resulting from peanut acreage allotments which were in effect in 1949 for the first time since 1942.

In contrast with last year, CCC sales of 1949 crop peanuts have been mostly for domestic crushing. Eighty-one percent of CCC sales through May 31 were for domestic crushing and 15 percent were for export, compared with 43 and 56 percent, respectively, a year earlier. Production of peanut oil in September 1949-April 1950 totaled 143 million pounds, 53 million more than a year earlier. Exports of peanut oil in the same period were 50 million pounds compared with 9 million the year before.

Table 4.- CCC purchases and sales of 1949 crop peanuts through May 31 compared with the program a year earlier

Item	1948 crop			1949 crop		
	Farmers' stock	Shelled No. 2	Total farmers' stock basis 1/	Farmers' stock	Shelled No. 2	Total farmers' stock basis 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Purchases	312.6	540.0	1,084.0	74.5	449.2	716.2
Sales						
For crushing	118.4	183.4	380.4	33.1	374.2	567.7
For export	2/ 25.7	333.5	502.1	---	75.0	107.1
For edible use	8.7	---	8.7	28.5	---	28.5
Total	152.8	516.9	891.2	61.6	449.2	703.3
Unsold inventory end of period	159.8	23.1	192.8	12.9	---	12.9

1/ Shelled converted to farmers' stock basis by multiplying by 1.4286 (based on a total recovery of 70 pounds of edible and oilstock kernels per 100 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts shelled).

2/ Transferred to mills to be shelled for export.

ECA Authorizations in January-June 1950 Smaller Than Last Year.

Net ECA authorizations for the purchase of fats and oils in the United States in January-June 1950 were relatively small, amounting to 21 million dollars compared with 81 million a year earlier. Authorizations in April and May for flaxseed for Norway and the Netherlands and soybeans, soybean oil, tallow and lard for Germany, and the Netherlands comprised over half the authorizations issued in the first six months of the year. In addition, authorizations for Germany under GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied areas) from December 22, 1949 through June 30, 1950 totaled 25 million dollars. Of this amount, 3 million was for soybeans, 10 million for lard, 7 million for soybean oil, 4 million for other vegetable fats and oils and 1 million for all other fats and oils.

Table 5.- Authorizations by ECA for purchases in the United States of fats, oils, oilseeds, soap and fatty acids (all in terms of oil), cumulated from April 3, 1948

Item	April 3, 1948 to -				
	December 31, 1948	June 30, 1949	December 31, 1949	March 31, 1950	June 30, 1950
	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.
Peanuts	1/N. A.	50.6	54.7	55.3	55.2
Soybeans	N. A.	29.4	38.4	40.5	40.8
Flaxseed	N. A.	21.1	26.1	25.5	36.0
Lard	N. A.	37.3	55.4	54.3	53.9
Tallow	N. A.	13.7	15.9	16.8	20.2
Soybean oil	N. A.	13.1	27.5	29.0	28.1
Linseed oil	N. A.	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.0
Soap, soap stock and fatty acids	N. A.	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.0
Whale oil and fish oils	N. A.	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other fats and oils, n.e.c.	N. A.	7.8	11.7	12.0	13.4
Total 2/	103.0	183.5	240.1	244.9	261.0
Net change in total	---	30.5	56.6	4.8	16.1

Compiled from reports of Economic Cooperation Administration.

1/ N. A. - Not available.

2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

CCC Loan Program for Farm Storage Facilities Extended

It was announced May 8 that the period during which loans to farmers to finance the construction or purchase of suitable farm storage facilities for cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed has been extended one year to June 30, 1951. Under this program, CCC makes loans to farmers up to 85 percent of the cost of the structure. These 4 percent interest loans are payable in five annual installments, or earlier at the farmer's option. The first installment on loan applications approved prior to July 1, 1950, will become due and payable January 31, 1951. The first installment on loan applications approved during the period July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951 will be due and payable January 31, 1952.

Hand Refractometer for Testing Flaxseed and Soybean Oils Developed

The United States Department of Agriculture announced May 9 the development of a hand refractometer to determine the quality of flaxseed and soybean oils by measuring the "iodine number" of these oils. A high iodine number indicates that a given oil is more suitable for use in paints than in foods and vice versa. Heretofore, this test required the use of an expensive refractometer, which with its accessories costs about $2,000, operated by a skilled technician. The hand refractometer is simpler than the refractometer now generally used, it costs only about $200, and no particular skill is required in its operation. Both devices measure the oil quality in about 5 minutes. The device soon will be available commercially.

Import Control Authority Extended for Fats and Oils

Authority to control imports of fats and oils (including oil-bearing materials, fatty acids, butter, soap and soap powder) was extended to July 1, 1951 by Public Law 590 signed by the President June 30. Unlike the law which expired July 1, 1950, the present law excludes coconuts and coconut products, including copra and coconut oil, from import control. Public Law 590 provides that Title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, shall continue in effect for another 12 months with respect to these commodities, as well as rice and rice products. Such controls are permitted if they are (a) essential to the acquisition or distribution of products in world short supply or (b) essential to the orderly liquidation of temporary surpluses of stocks owned or controlled by the Government. These controls are to be removed as soon as the conditions giving rise to them have ceased.

The more important fats and oils and oil-bearing materials remaining under import control include flaxseed, linseed oil, peanuts and oil, cottonseed oil, soybeans and oil, sunflower seed oil, butter, lard, tallow, fatty acids, combinations and mixtures of vegetable and animal oils, palm oil, oleo oil and stearine, soap and soap powder.

1950 Crop Peanuts to be Supported at 90 Percent of Parity

It was announced June 27 that 1950 crop peanuts produced on allotted acreage will be supported at 90 percent of parity as of August 1. Prices for farmers' stock peanuts produced on allotted acreage will be supported by means of producer loans and purchases and by sheller contracts.

A producer who picks and threshes peanuts from acreage in excess of his farm allotment will still receive price support at 90 percent of parity on peanuts produced on the allotted acreage if: (1) His total picked and threshed acreage of peanuts in 1950 is not greater than in 1947 and (2) the peanuts produced on the acreage in excess of the allotment are delivered for crushing for oil to agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The price to be paid for peanuts produced on excess acreage (oil peanuts) will be equivalent to the prevailing market value of peanut oil and meal less the estimated storing, handling, selling and crushing costs.

The price to be paid farmers for oil peanuts delivered to designated agencies will be announced periodically during the marketing season.

If there is a demand for 1950 crop oil peanuts of any type for edible use, the Secretary of Agriculture may declare such peanuts in short supply and sell them at 105 percent of the support price for edible peanuts, plus reasonable carrying charges. The profits from such sales will be prorated among the producers delivering these peanuts to the designated agencies

Table 6 . - Fats and oils, including margarine and shortening: Production from domestic and imported materials, January-April 1949 and January-April 1950, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, April 30, 1950, with comparative data

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks			
	Jan.-Apr. 1949	1950 Jan.-Feb.	1950 Jan.-Mar.	1950 Jan.-Apr.	Apr. 30, 1949	Feb.28, 1950	Mar.31, 1950	Apr. 30, 1950
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	422.9	199.4	321.4	450.0	15.3	92.9	93.5	109.0
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	666.3	362.4	533.3	684.5	200.0	139.9	147.2	171.4
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	56.6	28.6	42.1	55.3	17.1	13.1	12.9	13.4
Total edible animal fats	1,145.8	590.4	896.8	1,189.8	232.4	245.9	253.6	293.8
Corn oil	74.1	34.6	54.7	74.4	12.3	10.2	10.6	14.2
Cottonseed oil	623.2	384.6	546.8	667.6	404.6	420.4	370.5	368.3
Olive oil, edible	4.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.4
Peanut oil	39.0	37.3	50.0	58.3	15.0	33.0	32.4	34.0
Sesame oil 4/	2.2	.5	1.3	1.7	.6	.2	.2	.7
Soybean oil	637.6	318.1	495.7	665.9	217.9	145.7	151.3	173.0
Total edible vegetable oils	1,380.9	776.1	1,149.9	1,469.4	655.1	612.9	568.3	593.6
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases, excluding wool grease 5/	753.7	358.5	559.5	746.0	371.3	367.3	371.5	387.4
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	34.4	30.5	43.4	43.0
Fish oil	3.3	4.8	5.2	5.5	49.5	62.8	57.6	54.0
Whale and seal oils	.1	---	---	---	.1	2.0	1.8	1.3
Olive oil, inedible and foots	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.8	1.3	1.0	.6
Total slow-lathering oils	757.1	363.3	564.7	751.5	458.1	463.9	475.3	486.3
Babassu oil 4/	18.8	8.6	14.4	17.8	6.0	4.7	4.9	5.7
Coconut oil 5/	138.4	79.1	110.3	146.5	56.7	191.6	190.9	191.5
Other lauric acid oils 4/	12.7	6/	1.4	3.8	6.0	7/	7/	7/
Total lauric-acid oils	169.9	87.7	126.1	168.1	68.7	196.3	195.8	197.2
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	12.6	7.5	11.7	16.0	5.4	6.6	7.2	7.3
Linseed oil	215.8	110.5	161.5	208.6	339.4	562.4	578.6	594.7
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	5.3	3.1	2.5	3.7
Tung oil	13.0	11.2	15.0	18.3	49.7	22.3	23.2	25.2
Total drying oils	241.4	129.2	188.2	242.9	399.8	594.4	611.5	630.9
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	.7	.4	.6	.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Sperm-whale oil	---	---	---	---	24.9	18.2	27.6	25.3
Wool grease	3.1	2.3	3.6	4.6	.3	1.3	1.7	1.8
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	1.7	.5	.7	.8	9.8	8.0	7.6	6.3
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 8/	36.3	22.5	33.2	44.2	33.6	32.3	37.4	37.5
Rapeseed oil	.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.6
Other vegetable oils	2.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6.2	12.0	12.9	11.1
Total	44.6	25.7	38.1	50.4	78.9	77.1	92.1	86.8
Grand total 9/	10/4,093.7	10/2,216.5	10/3,265.8	10/4,229.3	1,893.2	2,190.5	2,196.5	2,288.4
From domestic materials	10/3,870.0	10/2,098.2	10/3,093.4	10/3,999.3				
From imported materials	223.7	118.3	172.4	230.0				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Oleomargarine 11/	303.6	165.5	260.9	314.7	8.8	8.4	12.5	10.3
Shortening	472.2	281.1	442.8	569.3	80.4	66.4	71.7	83.6

Compiled from reports of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported positions.

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Federally inspected production, United States Department of Agriculture.
4/ Production computed as oil equivalent of imported seeds or kernels.
5/ Total apparent production, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.(Computed from factory consumption, trade, and stocks.)
6/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
7/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."
8/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil
9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
10/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and nonfederally inspected lard, 354 million pounds in January-April 1949; 244 million pounds in January-February 1950, 302 million pounds in January-March 1950, and 357 million pounds in January-April 1950.
11/ Bureau of Internal Revenue.
N.A. Not available.

Table 7 .- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, annual 1949, January-April 1949, and January-April 1950

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	1949	January-April	1950 2/			1949	January-April	1950 2/		
		1949	January-February	January-March	January-April		1949	January-February	January-March	January-April
	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.3	.3	3/	3/	3/	5.7	2.1	.7	1.1	1.6
Lard	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	663.2	238.9	122.3	200.9	240.5
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	.2	.6	1.2	1.9
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	.6	.4	.5	.5
Stearine, animal, edible	---	---	---	---	---	.7	3/	.1	.2	.4
Tallow, edible	3/	---	---	---	3/	25.0	6.7	1.6	1.6	2.2
Total, edible animal fats	.3	.3	3/	3/	3/	699.9	248.5	125.7	205.5	247.1
Corn oil	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	.4	.3	.4	.4
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	116.6	37.6	23.3	50.5	75.6
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.8
Olive oil, edible	20.0	7.2	7.3	12.6	18.2	.1	3/	3/	3/	3/
Peanut oil	3/	3/	---	---	---	67.0	9.4	11.5	25.9	26.4
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	140.2	75.8	11.9	13.6	25.2
Sesame oil	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	5.1	2.2	.5	1.3	1.7	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	.2	.2	3/	3/	3/	358.6	100.6	73.0	99.6	116.6
Soybeans 4/	---	---	---	---	---	228.5	109.8	18.8	37.2	53.0
Sunflower oil	3/	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Teaseed oil	.1	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetable oils, shipments to U.S. Territories	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	1.0	.4	.7	1.0
Total, edible vegetable oils	25.7	9.7	8.0	14.1	20.1	917.8	336.3	140.8	230.0	301.0
Soap fats and oils										
Fish oils	16.1	4.0	4.3	5.8	6.1	38.6	14.3	2.2	9.7	10.5
Greases	3/	3/	---	---	---	65.0	24.6	8.7	13.0	17.7
Marine mammal oils	8.7	6.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	.2	---	.1	.1	.1
Olive oil, inedible and "foots"	3.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1
Palm oil	82.3	22.8	2.3	3.7	6.8	8.7	3.6	.6	.7	.7
Tallow, inedible	2.0	.4	.3	.6	.6	362.1	116.8	49.6	83.2	113.4
Total, slow-lathering oils	112.2	34.1	8.2	11.4	15.0	475.1	159.6	61.3	106.8	142.5
Babassu oil	3.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	---	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	29.4	18.8	8.6	14.4	17.8	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	115.1	27.1	21.4	28.6	36.3	18.4	4.5	2.9	4.2	7.2
Copra (63 percent)	539.6	114.8	90.4	125.6	162.3	4.2	3.5	3/	3/	3/
Murumuru kernels (36 percent)	---	---	.4	.4	.4	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	4.2	3.6	3/	3/	3/	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	4.0	4.0	3/	3/	3/	---	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	13.2	8.6	---	1.4	3.7	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	709.1	178.4	122.5	172.1	222.2	22.6	8.0	2.9	4.2	7.2
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.4 percent) 5/	2.9	2.7	3/	3/	3/	61.6	42.5	11.8	19.9	22.0
Linseed oil	1.3	1.0	3/	3/	.1	3.8	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.5
Oiticica oil	8.9	4.5	.1	.2	2.0	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	65.0	25.9	5.5	11.9	21.7	10.3	7.1	1.1	2.0	2.7
Tung nuts	.4	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	78.5	34.5	5.6	12.1	23.8	75.7	52.0	15.6	25.2	28.2
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nuts shell liquid (oil)	5.4	1.1	.9	1.0	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	10.6	1.6	5.6	9.9	13.2	3.0	1.0	.3	.5	.6
Castor beans (45 percent)	130.5	50.7	22.0	30.1	42.0	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils	21.2	5.0	4.6	6.2	8.3	.8	.2	.1	.1	.2
Japan wax (tallow)	.1	3/	3/	3/	3/	---	---	---	---	---
Neat's- foot oil	.5	.1	.2	.5	.7	.6	.2	.1	.2	.3
Rapeseed oil	3.8	.3	.6	1.0	1.5	.1	---	.1	.1	.1
Wool grease	8.4	2.3	.6	1.0	1.2	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2
Other vegetable oils and fats	1.0	.3	.1	.1	.1	5.2	3.2	3/	.1	.2
Total	181.5	61.4	34.6	49.8	68.1	10.1	4.8	.8	1.2	1.6
Manufactured products and secondary materials (fat content)										
Margarine 6/	.3	.2	3/	.1	.1	4.4	1.6	.9	1.4	1.9
Shortening	3/	---	---	---	---	24.5	9.7	2.2	3.6	5.2
Soap	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	37.4	15.7	4.3	7.1	9.8
Stearine, vegetable oil winter 7/	---	---	---	---	---	4.8	2.9	.5	.5	.5
Foots and soap stock 7/	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	.4	.3	.4	.5
Fatty acids 7/	.5	.2	.4	.6	1.0	53.3	18.0	5.9	11.3	18.5
Total	1.3	.5	.5	.8	1.2	127.4	48.2	14.1	24.3	36.4
Exports through private relief agencies	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 8.7	8/ 8.7	---	---	---
Grand total 8/ 9/	1,108.7	319.0	179.6	260.3	350.5	2,337.5	866.1	361.2	597.4	764.1

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture.

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard, and manufactured products to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ Prior to October 1947, 15 percent; October 1947- September 1948, 15.8 percent; October 1948, 16.3 percent.
5/ 1937-41, 34 percent yield, 1948 variable yields based on production of oil and crushings of flaxseed.
6/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
7/ Included beginning 1949.
8/ January-March 1949 only.
9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 8 .- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, May 1948 and 1949 and March-May 1950

Item	Unit	May		1950		
		1948	1949	March	April	May
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
		Oil-bearing materials				
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	150.00	103.00	126.00	124.25	124.75
Copra, Philippine, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	320.00	182.50	199.00	205.31	188.75
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	90.70	50.40	43.00	44.40	45.20
Flaxseed, No. 1. Minneapolis	Bushel	6.09	---	3.93	4.00	4.05
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	5.81	3.68	3.56	3.53	3.60
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	16.88	17.00	17.12	17.25	17.25
Peanuts, United States average*	100 lb.	10.40	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.70
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	4.02	2.32	2.48	2.69	3.11
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	3.74	2.18	2.25	2.48	2.71
		Oilseed meals 1/				
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	90.10	59.40	59.75	65.25	68.20
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	80.55	56.20	60.40	64.40	67.35
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	89.60	65.80	69.70	73.45	76.05
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein Minneapolis	Short ton	71.25	59.00	70.00	72.80	72.70
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein New York	Short ton	83.90	73.45	81.85	79.40	84.35
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	81.60	57.20	63.80	68.80	74.20
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein Chicago	Short ton	86.60	71.00	69.65	73.30	82.60

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.
2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

* These prices apply to peanuts for edible uses.

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